
THE
RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL OF
GAINSBOROUGH



R E P O R T
OF THE MEDICAL
OFFICER of HEALTH

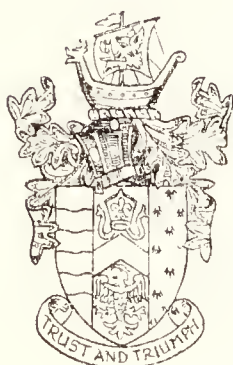
FOR THE
YEAR 1963



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Rural District Council of Gainsborough for 1963



Chairman : A. T. DICKINSON, J.P., Northorpe Hall

Vice-Chairman : C. W. LIMB

Councillor Rev. F. G. Calthrop (Blyton and Pilham)
Councillor H. Marris (Blyton and Pilham)
Councillor Mrs. C. N. Dickinson (Brampton, Hardwick and Torksey)
Councillor Mrs. P. H. Dickinson (Blyborough)
Councillor J. B. Barley (Gate Burton and Knaith)
Councillor R. Casswell (Corringham)
Councillor W. H. Smithson (East Ferry and Wildsworth)
Councillor A. E. Robinson (Fenton)
Councillor W. Carter (Fillingham)
Councillor Mrs. D. M. Footitt (Glentworth)
Councillor J. A. Cottam (Grayingham)
Councillor G. E. Hewitt (Heapham)
Councillor A. V. Woodhead (Harpswell and Hemswell)
Councillor W. H. Rose (Kexby)
Councillor F. I. Gourley (Kettlethorpe)
Councillor Mrs. N. D. Marshall (Lea)
Councillor R. Chappell (Laughton)
Councillor A. Barley (Morton and Thonock)
Councillor Mrs. C. Ranby (Morton and Thonock)
Councillor H. Kitchinson (Marton)
Councillor H. C. Grimes (Newton-on-Trent)
Councillor A. T. Dickinson, J.P. (Northorpe)
Councillor T. Kendall (Scotter)
Councillor C. W. Limb (Scotter)
Councillor R. M. Kirman (Scotton)
Councillor J. H. Muskett, J.P. (East Stockwith and Walkerith)
Councillor G. H. Bingham (Stow)
Councillor J. R. Harris (Springthorpe)
Councillor Mrs. E. Staniland (Sturton-by-Stow)
Councillor E. R. Selby (Upton)
Councillor Dr. K. O'Toole (Willingham)
Councillor H. Roberts (Willoughton)

Clerk of the Council : RALPH DOWNES, D.P.A.

R.D.C. Offices, Morley Street, Gainsborough

Rural District Council of Gainsborough

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

WILLIAM C. WARD

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Surveyor and Public Health Inspector :

J. CARTER

A.M.I.P.H.E., M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant Public Health Inspector :

D. G. CLIXBY

Cert. S.I.B., Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1963

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GAINSBOROUGH**

Public Health Department,
12, Lord Street,
Gainsborough.
Tel. No. 2381

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1963 on the health and sanitary circumstances of your district.

VITAL STATISTICS

The vital statistics are good and compare favourably with those for the country as a whole.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The number of cases notified during the year was 168, of which 154 were Measles and 5 Tuberculosis. The remaining number of cases is quite small, and would lead one to think that not all cases of notifiable disease are notified.

There was a slight fall in the numbers of babies who were vaccinated and immunised during the year. I cannot stress too strongly the advisability of parents having their babies protected by immunisation and vaccination.

It is only by constant vigilance, and awareness of the ever present risk, that one can prevent a return of the dreadful disease diphtheria. Immunisation is the front line of defence and only by keeping the numbers of persons immunised high can we hope to keep the cases of diphtheria at such a low a figure as they are today.

The number of confirmed cases of diphtheria in this country is at its lowest. However, this disease has a high fatality rate and there is a substantial risk of death to those who become ill with diphtheria.

THREE

I urge all parents who have not had their children immunised to seriously think again and get for their children the protection that immunisation and vaccination offers to them.

ENTERIC FEVER

In March some cases of typhoid fever were imported into this country by persons who had been on holiday in Zermatt in Switzerland. One of these cases was an officer stationed at R.A.F. Station Hemswell. Contacts of this case were traced, investigated and supervised. No secondary cases occurred in this area. The prompt diagnosis of the early cases and the surveillance of all contacts kept this outbreak within very small limits.

FOOD HYGIENE

No cases of food poisoning were reported during the year. However, the number of cases elsewhere continues to rise. One can never be too careful in the handling of food. Health education of the public and all engaged in handling food is of the greatest importance. The public themselves could help to get better standards of food hygiene and cleanliness if they would only dine and shop at premises where the food is prepared, stored and served in a hygienic manner. If proper hygiene is not practised they should point it out and, if not improved, take their custom to some other shop.

A potentially dangerous practice is still to be seen in many food premises; the marking of the price by sticking a tag into the food. In pre-cooked foods this could mean the contamination of the food by an infected tag. This could be very dangerous, because the food will be eaten raw and will not be sterilized by cooking. Many manufacturers go to the trouble and expense of packing their food products, under strict hygienic conditions, into sealed wrappings as a protection for the public. How can a shopkeeper justify sticking a tag through the wrappings into the food? It may be equivalent to injecting food poisoning germs directly into the food. This method of marking the price carries with it a serious and most unnecessary risk of food poisoning.

I have made this point in the past and a lot of businesses discontinued this method of marking prices. It is creeping in again and we shall try to stop it. I strongly advise people not to buy food, which is not to be cooked, if it has been pierced with a price tag.

In November, Messrs. Hewitt Brothers' Brewery opened a new public house in the town. In this house the beer is served by a new system which is called the Toby Beer System. This system has been evolved to ensure the strictest hygiene in the handling of beer, and the delivery of the correct measure to the customer.

FOUR

I am grateful to Mr. P. P. Wheeldon, the local manager of Hewitt Brothers Ltd., for the following technical details of this system:—

“The beer, which is produced under a strictly controlled hygienic system at the Brewery, is delivered to the Public House by road tanker. Before filling, the tanker is sterilized and checks are taken by the brewery laboratory staff to ensure the perfection of each delivery.

“On arrival at the Public House, the tanker service driver cleans and sterilizes the tanks which are situated in the Public House cellars. He then fills them with beer from the road tanker and seals each tank after filling: so that the contents cannot be tampered with in any way.

“Each tank is connected to a supply of carbon dioxide which helps to preserve it in first class condition.

“The dispensing system, which is the most up-to-date in the brewing trade, was the first one to be installed in any Hewitts house in Lincolnshire.

“At a touch of a button in the bar, an electrical impulse actuates an electronic panel in the cellar, selecting the pump required for beer delivery. A compressor in the cellar cuts in, and the correct measure of beer of the correct quality is dispensed into the glass. On its journey from the cellar the beer travels through narrow gauge nylon lines at speeds of almost 200 miles per hour.

“The correct measure served in an oversize marked glass safeguards the customer from short measure and prevents any beer spilling over the top of the glass. Thereby obviating the need to dispose of overspill.”

This is a most hygienic method of serving beer. The beer is untouched by hand from the time it leaves the brewery until it reaches the customer.

THE OFFICES, SHOP AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act came into operation this year. It will apply generally to all shops and offices and railway buildings near the permanent way. The Act is to make fresh provisions for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons in office and shop premises and certain railway premises. The Local Authority will be responsible for administering the provisions as they apply to offices and shops within their area. This will be another responsibility of the health department and one which, when all the regulations come into force, may take up a considerable amount of the Health Inspector's time.

HOSPITAL PLAN

In July, the Regional Hospital Board invited representatives of Local Authorities to meet their representatives and discuss the implications in the Hospital Plan (Command 1604) as they affected their areas.

At this meeting the Chairman of the Board outlined the plan as it affected Lincolnshire. Representations were made for the retention of adequate services in the Gainsborough area by representatives of the Urban District Council of Gainsborough, Rural District Council of Gainsborough, and Rural District Council of East Retford.

It was pointed out to the representatives of the Board that the town of Gainsborough serves a wide area and is expanding both in population and in the number and variety of its industries. The geographical position of Gainsborough, and the distance from Lincoln and Scunthorpe was stressed, as was the hardship and inconvenience which would result if patients and relatives had to make such long journeys, especially in the winter time.

In view of this, the Board representatives conceded that there was probably a case for the retention of General Practitioner maternity beds in Gainsborough. The number required would become more obvious when the maternity unit in Lincoln was open and in operation for some time.

The Board's representatives made the point that the trend towards greater interdependence of the various branches of medicine, and also an increasing realisation of the need to bring together a wide range of facilities for diagnosis and treatment, required a much larger hospital. Hence the concept of the district general hospital of 600-800 beds serving a population of 100,000-150,000. They maintained that retention of small general hospitals would result in a second class service. They felt, however, that in the case of Gainsborough there might be some justification for general practitioner beds, but that the Minister of Health would have to be persuaded on this point.

We were assured that adequate out-patient facilities would be provided in Gainsborough. With regard to casualty services, the Board said these services were being studied in more than one survey area. It was clear that the need was for a limited number of major accident and emergency centres organised on a regional basis. Such centres would be attached to a District General Hospital, and provide continuous expert medical cover with all the facilities for diagnosis and treatment.

The Board's representatives stressed that the plan was a ten-year programme and that future plans would reflect the experience gained in the working of the present plan and in

changing ideas and conditions. They repeated their assurances that there was no immediate prospect of closing down hospitals in Gainsborough and that none would be closed without further consultations with Local Authorities. The Ministry of Health have been informed of the outcome of this meeting and indicated they will bear in mind all representations when the Board submit their planned scheme for this area.

STAFF

I am grateful to many of my colleagues for the information concerning their departments included in this report. I should particularly like to thank Dr. C. D. Cormac, County Medical Officer of Health, Lindsey County Council, and his staff for making available the information relating to the County Health Department. I should also like to thank Mr. Carter, my Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector who got together quite a considerable amount of the details contained in this report.

I should also like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and Members of the Council for their support during the year.

Finally, I wish to record my thanks to the staff of my own department, Mr. J. Carter, Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. D. G. Clixby, Assistant Public Health Inspector, and the clerical staff for their loyal co-operation and assistance.

I am, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM C. WARD,

Medical Officer of Health.



COMPARATIVE TABLE

RURAL DISTRICT OF GAINSBOROUGH		Live Births		Deaths (All causes)		Still Births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
										Total		Neo-Natal	
		No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per live 1000 births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 live births
Population 13,100													
Year 1963	.... ..	264	20.15	137	10.56	5	18.58	Nil	Nil	6	22.63	4	15.15
Year 1962	.... ..	251	21.64	129	10.50	6	23.34	Nil	Nil	6	23.91	4	15.93
Year 1961	.... ..	213	16.37	124	9.54	4	18.43	Nil	Nil	9	42.25	6	27.65
Year 1960	.... ..	247	21.47	112	10.18	6	23.72	Nil	Nil	6	24.29	4	40.48
Year 1959	.... ..	219	21.03	137	11.98	5	2.32	Nil	Nil	6	27.39	4	18.26
Year 1958	.... ..	210	18.50	125	10.41	3	14.08	Nil	Nil	4	19.05	2	9.52
Average 5 years —													
1958 — 1962		—	17.80	—	10.52	—	16.38	—	—	—	27.38	—	22.37

* 1963 standardised live birth rate (comparability factor, 1.04)

‡ 1963 standardised death rate (comparability factor, 1.09)

Summary of the Principal Causes of Death, 1963

(Registrar-General's Official Returns, 1963)

All Causes 137 — Males 80, Females 57.

	Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	—	1
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	1	6
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1	1
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3	3
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	5	14
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2
16	Diabetes	—	—	—
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	8	18
18	Coronary disease, angina	13	10	23
19	Hypertension with heart disease	—	2	2
20	Other heart disease	9	7	16
21	Other circulatory diseases	2	2	4
22	Influenza	4	2	6
23	Pneumonia	7	5	12
24	Bronchitis	8	3	11
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	3
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—
27	Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	—	—	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	—	—	—
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	5	11
33	Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	1
34	All other accidents	1	1	2
35	Suicide	—	—	—
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
		80	57	137

ENGLAND AND WALES

BIRTH and DEATH-RATES, and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the year 1963.
(Provisional figures based on Registrar-General's Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	Birth-Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population					Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births		Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births	
	Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Coronary and Arteriosclerotic (Heart Disease)	Cancer (Lung & Bronchus)	Cancer (Other)	Infant Mortality	Neo-Natal Mortality	Peri-Natal Mortality	Maternal Mortality		
Gainsborough Rural District (Estimated home population mid- 1963 — 13,100)	20.15	18.58 (a)	10.56	Nil	3.44	0.406	1.40	22.63	15.15	33.45	Nil		
England and Wales (Estimated home population mid- 1963 — 47,023,000)	15.75	0.314 (17.21 (a))	11.92	0.06	4.5	0.6	1.47	21.1	14.2	29.3	0.048		

(a) per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

INFANT MORTALITY

Infant deaths under one year of age for 1963 were six. The causes of these deaths are listed.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under one week	Under one month	Under three months	Under six months	Under nine months	Total under one year
All Causes	4	—	—	—	I	6
Prematurity	4	—	—	—	—	4
Broncho-Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	I	2

	Gainsborough U.D.C.	England & Wales
Infant Mortality Rate (i.e. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	22.63	21.1
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (i.e. Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	15.15	14.2
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (i.e. Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live and still births)	33.45	29.3

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

Table showing the total number of births (live births plus still births) and the total number of maternal deaths.

Year	Total Number of Births	Number of Maternal Deaths
1963	264	Nil
1962	251	Nil
1961	217	Nil
1960	253	Nil
1959	224	Nil
1958	210	Nil

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

A. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

County Medical Officer of Health:

Dr. C. D. Cormac, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H.,
Public Health Dept., County Offices, Lincoln.

Health Information. Enquiries relating to local health services may be made of the Medical Officer of Health, Council Offices, 10/12 Lord Street, Gainsborough.

Many various facilities are available under the following headings:—

Maternity Service.

Child Care.

Home Nursing.

Health Visitors.

Home Helps.

Sick Room Requisites, Appliances and other Equipment.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Mental Health.

Ambulance Service.

Minor Ailment Clinics for School Children.

Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-natal Clinics.

Welfare Services for the Aged and the Handicapped.

The County Council's clinics function at Gainsborough as follows:—

(a) At Spital Terrace Clinic.

School Clinic Tuesdays 2-0 p.m.

Infant Welfare Centre ... Thursdays 2-0 p.m.

Toddlers' Clinic 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in
each month 2-0 p.m.

Vaccination and
Immunisation 3rd Wednesday in each month.

Sunlight Clinic Mondays and Thursdays 2 p.m.

Distribution of
Welfare Foods Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Domestic Help Service ... Apply: Welfare Offices,
Market Street.

(b) **At Woods Terrace Clinic.**

Infant Welfare Centre	...	Mondays 2-0 p.m.
Toddlers' Clinic	... ..	2nd Monday and 3rd Thursday 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Immunisation	... ..	1st Tuesday in each month.
Mothercraft and Relaxation Class	... ..	1st and 3rd Friday in each month 2-0 p.m.
Ante-Natal for Maternity Home Patients	... ..	Tuesdays 1-30 p.m.

The County Council as the Local Education Authority is responsible for the School Health Service. In addition to the clinics mentioned above, specialist services are arranged, with the co-operation of the child's family doctor, through the hospital services.

B. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

These consist of General Practitioner medical and obstetrical care, with the provision of medicines, drugs and medical and surgical appliances; dental care and a supplementary eye service with provision for the testing of eyesight and the supply of glasses.

C. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

Hospital and Specialist services are provided by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. They are responsible for the adequate provision of all forms of treatment in both general and specialised hospitals. This is provided both on an in-patient and out-patient basis.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Total Number of New Houses erected during the year

(1)	By the Local Authority	....	....	....	....	16
(2)	By other Local Authorities	....	....	....	....	—
(3)	By other bodies or persons	....	....	....	....	90
(4)	Number allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders or otherwise Demolished	....	....	....	....	16

Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954-57

Number of certificates of disrepair issued	—
--	------	------	------	---

Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year—

(a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	....	320
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	....	408

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	23
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Action under Statutory Powers during the year—

(1)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(a)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied —
(b)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(i)	by owners —
(ii)	by Local Authority in default of owners —
(2)	Proceedings under the Housing Acts :—	
(a)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs —
(b)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(i)	by owners —
(ii)	by Local Authority in default of owners —
(iii)	Number of unfit houses purchased by Local Authority in accordance with the Housing Acts —
(c)	Number of Certificates of Disrepair —
(3)	Slum Clearance — proceedings under the Housing Acts:—	
(a)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made (individual unfit houses only)	6
(b)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (Individual unfit houses only)	11
(c)	Number of dwellinghouses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders	.... 4
(d)	Number of dwellinghouses, or parts, rendered fit by undertakings	.... 2
(e)	Number of dwellinghouses included in confirmed Clearance Orders.	..... 11
(f)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance thereof —
(g)	Total number of dwellinghouses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Section 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957 —
(h)	Total number of Dwellinghouses occupied under Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957 —
(i)	Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been subject of statutory action to secure demolition or closure —

- (4) Nissen Huts or other similar Hutments :—
- | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|------|------|------|------|------|---|
| (a) | Number still occupied | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | — |
| (b) | Date at which it is anticipated occupants will be rehoused | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | — |
- (5) Estimated number of dwellings, excluding those under paragraph (4) above, remaining to be dealt with under :—
- | | | | |
|-----|---|------|---|
| (a) | The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 18 | .... | — |
| (b) | The Housing Act, 1957, Section 42 | .... | — |

Housing Acts—Overcrowding.

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|--|----|
| (a) | (i) | Number of cases of overcrowding during the year | 1 |
| | (ii) | Number of persons concerned in such cases | 6 |
| (b) | (i) | Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | 3 |
| | (ii) | Number of families dwelling therein | 3 |
| | (iii) | Number of persons dwelling therein | 23 |

Housing Acts, 1949-59.

- | | | |
|--|---------------------|----|
| Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been received : | | |
| (a) | Standard Grant | 39 |
| (b) | Discretionary Grant | 14 |
| Number of dwellings subject to grant : | | |
| (a) | Standard Grant | 39 |
| (b) | Discretionary Grant | 14 |
| Number of houses owned by local authority which have been the subject of grant aid by the Ministry | | — |

Moveable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, etc.

- | | | |
|--|--|-----|
| Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 | | |
| Number of site licences | | 10 |
| Total number of caravans permitted under such licences | | 500 |
| Number of inspections during the year — Sites | | 44 |
| — Caravans | | 46 |
| Number of contraventions remedied | | 6 |
| Number of sites exempt from licence | | — |
| Number of caravans thereon | | — |

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

The number of cases of infectious disease (excluding Tuberculosis) notified was 163 compared with 123 in 1962.

Details of infectious diseases are as follows:--

TABLE I

Disease	Number of Cases Notified.
Measles	154
Dysentery	5
Whooping Cough	1
Scarlet Fever	1
Typhoid Fever	1
Influenzal Pneumonia	1
	<hr/>
	Total ... 163
	<hr/>

TABLE II
DISTRIBUTION IN THE DISTRICT

		Measles	Dysentery	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Typhoid Fever	Influenzal Pneumonia
Blyborough	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blyton	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corringham	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glentworth	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Harpswell	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hemswell.....	10	—	5	—	1	1	—
Knaith	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laughton	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lea 	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morton	24	—	—	—	—	—	1
Northorpe	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotter	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stockwith	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stow	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sturton	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walkerith.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willoughton	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	154	—	5	1	1	1	1

TABLE III

AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

		Measles	Dysentery	Whooping Cough	Typhoid Fever	Scarlet Fever	Influenzal Pneumonia
0 — 1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 — 2	16	—	—	1	—	—	—
2 — 3	13	—	1	—	—	—	—
3 — 4	16	—	1	—	—	—	—
4 — 5	19	—	1	—	—	—	—
5 — 10	72	—	1	—	—	—	—
10 — 15	9	—	1	—	—	1	—
15 — 20	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 — 35	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 Upwards	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	154	5	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE IV
MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Measles	73	25	9	3	5	8	2	1	—	28	—	—	154
Influenzal Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Typhoid Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sonne Dysentery	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals ...	75	25	10	3	13	8	3	2	—	28	1	—	168

TUBERCULOSIS

There were three new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year. There was two new cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. No deaths from Tuberculosis occurred.

Table (a) shows the incidence of new cases and deaths as regards age and sex. Table (b) is a copy of the Tuberculosis Register.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1963
Table (a) — New Cases and Deaths.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-35 years	I	I	—	I	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years	—	I	—	I	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	I	2	—	2	—	—	—	—

Table—(b)—TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1963

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Grand Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
On Register 31/12/62	113	92	205	46	42	88	159	134	293
Additions :									
Primary Notifications	1	2	3	—	2	2	1	4	5
Posthumous Notifications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Returned to the District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other sections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Additions	1	2	3	—	2	2	1	4	5
Deductions :									
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Left the District	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	2
Recovered	—	4	4	1	—	1	4	1	5
Diagnosis not confirmed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer to other sections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Deductions	—	5	5	2	—	2	5	2	7
On Register 31/12/63	114	89	203	44	44	88	155	136	291

CANCER

The number of deaths due to cancer in 1963 was 27 compared with 15 in 1962. The sites of the disease are shown in the following table.

Site of Malignant Disease		1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Stomach	M	1	1	3	1	—	1
	F	—	2	—	—	1	2
Lung and Bronchus	M	5	5	3	4	3	4
	F	1	—	—	2	1	—
Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	1	2	1	2
Uterus	F	3	—	1	—	2	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	9	4	7	5	1	5
	F	5	3	3	2	2	5
Leukaemia	M	1	—	1	1	—	3
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	M	16	10	14	11	4	14
	F	11	5	5	6	7	10
Grand Total		27	15	19	17	11	24

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Particulars of immunisations and vaccinations carried out in the Gainsborough Rural District during 1963.

Diphtheria
Immunisation

Under five years of age at date of immunisation	Between five and fourteen years of age at date of immunisation	Boosting Doses
—	8	195

Diphtheria and
Whooping Cough
Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diphtheria, Tetanus
and
Whooping Cough
Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
54	94	10	3	—	—	—	161

Diphtheria
Tetanus
Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
—	—	—	1	—	7	2	10

Whooping Cough
Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Whooping Cough
and Tetanus
Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Smallpox

Under One	1-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
37	10	3	5	55
—	3	6	16	25

Vaccination

Re-vaccination

TWENTY-SIX

Tetanus	Under One	1-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Vaccination	—	—	22	I	23
Booster	—	—	—	I	10

Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

Of 70 school children tested it was found that 6 were positive and did not require vaccination and 64 were negative and were given B.C.G. vaccination.

Fourteen who were previously positive were X-rayed and no reports have been received as showing active tuberculosis.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

Salk Vaccine

Had 2 injections

Persons born in the years					
63	62	61	60—43	42—33	Others
—	7	—	—	—	—

Had 3rd injection

Persons born in the years					
63	62	61	60—43	42—33	Others
—	4	7	—	—	2

Had 4th injection

Persons born in the years	
60—43	Others
33	—

TWENTY-SEVEN

Oral Vaccine

Initial course of 3 oral doses

Persons born in the years					
63	62	61	60—43	42—33	Others
13	94	27	31	20	17

Oral booster after 2 salk injections

Persons born in the years					
63	62	61	60—43	42—33	Others
—	—	22	25	3	6

4th oral after 3 salk injections or 3 oral doses

Persons born in the years	
60—43	Others
134	—

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

This service is provided by the County Council and I, as School Medical Officer, carried out inspections, etc., in our schools. The state of health, general nutrition and cleanliness of the children was of a high standard. Routine medical inspection is carried out on children in their first year at school, in their first year at secondary school, and in their last year at school. Besides these routine medical inspections, children with any defects are regularly seen at "supervisory" examinations and any child referred by a parent or teacher is given a "special" examination. I am grateful to the County Medical Officer for permission to include the following summary of work carried out during 1963 in our area.

TABLE A.

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION

Age Groups (by years of birth)	Number of Children				Physical Condition	
	Inspected	Found to require treatment (including cases under treatment —excluding dental diseases, and infestation with vermin)			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
		For defect- ive vision excluding squint	For any other condition	Total in- dividual requiring treatment		
1959 and later	—	—	—	—	—	—
1958	81	—	3	3	81	—
1957	71	—	5	5	71	—
1956	10	—	—	—	9	1
1955	7	—	2	2	7	—
1954	4	—	—	—	4	—
1953	5	—	—	—	5	—
1952	1	—	—	—	1	—
1951	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	—	—	—	—	—	—
1949	—	—	—	—	—	—
1948 and earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	179	—	10	10	178	1

TABLE E.

Inspections carried out in the Gainsborough Rural District during 1963.

DEFECT	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
	No. of defects		No. of defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring observation
Skin	2	—	—	—
Eyes				
(a) Vision	—	I	—	I
(b) Squint	I	I	—	—
(c) Other	—	—	—	—
Ears				
(a) Hearing	I	I	—	—
(b) Otitis Media	I	—	—	—
(c) Other	—	—	—	—
Nose and Throat	2	12	—	I
Speech	—	3	—	—
Lymphatic Glands	—	II	—	—
Heart	2	I	—	—
Lungs	—	2	—	—
Developmental				
(a) Hernia	—	—	—	—
(b) Other	—	8	—	—
Orthopaedic				
(a) Posture	—	2	—	—
(b) Feet	—	4	—	I
(c) Other	—	—	—	—
Nervous System				
(a) Epilepsy	—	—	—	—
(b) Other	—	—	—	I
Psychological				
(a) Development	—	2	—	—
(b) Stability	—	5	—	—
Abdomen	—	—	—	—
Other	I	I	—	—

**INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD
AND FOOD PREMISES**
ANALYSIS OF FOOD PREMISES WITHIN THE DISTRICT

Type of Business	No. of Premises
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	45
Greengrocers and Fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	6
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	8
Bakers and/or Confectioners	1
Fried Fish Shops	9
Shops selling mainly Sugar Confectionery, Minerals, Ice Cream, etc.	3
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars, etc.	38
Others	2
Total	112

One hundred and six inspections were made during the year of the above premises, and of one contravention found, one was remedied.

**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 16
REGISTERED PREMISES**

Type of Business	No. registered	No. of inspections during year
Ice Cream (Manufacture)	1	2
Ice Cream (Storage and Sale) ...	37	46
Preparation and Manufacture of Meat Products, including Meat Pies	7	12
Totals	45	60

MILK AND DAIRIES

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The above Regulations transferred as of October 1st, 1960, the responsibility for the administration of retail distribution of milk from smaller Authorities to the Food and Drug Authorities. Licences are issued by the Lindsey County Council.

Number of dealers retailing T.T. milk (Pasteurised), Pasteurised milk, Sterilised milk only	7
Number of dealers retailing Sterilised milk only ...	10
Number of dealers retailing Tuberculin Tested Milk (raw)	3
(a) Samples of Milk taken in course of delivery (specified Areas):	
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)	26
Pasteurised	19
Sterilised	25
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm Bottled)—Raw	10
(b) Samples of Milk for biological examination:	
Gainsborough Rural District	1

One sample of tuberculin tested milk (farm bottled) failed the Methylene Blue Test for keeping quality. A warning was issued and subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

All of the remaining samples satisfied the prescribed tests.

One sample of raw tuberculin tested milk was taken during the early part of 1963 for biological examination and showed positive evidence of brucella abortus. The milk was produced in Nottinghamshire and arrangements were immediately put in hand for a supply of pasteurised milk to be substituted for the raw milk and the retailer has voluntarily continued to retail this grade.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is responsible for the control of milk production. The supervising of pasteurising plants is exercised by the Lindsey County Council.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (SPECIFIED AREAS) ORDER, 1956.

The above Order requires all milk sold within the district to be sold under special designations. The special designations authorised by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949-1954, are Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested and Sterilised.

ICE CREAM.

There are on the Register 37 Retailers who retail only pre-packed Ice Cream.

Forty-six inspections were made during the year of the 37 premises, and of the two contraventions found, two were remedied.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, provides for the sampling of food and drugs for analysis or for bacteriological and other examinations. The Lindsey County Council is the authority responsible for these duties. I am grateful to Dr. C. D. Cormac, County Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. G. Collinson, County Health Inspector, for the following information:—

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Article Sampled.	No. of Samples taken.
1. Milk	28
2. Preserves	1
3. Alcoholic Beverages	3
4. Non-alcoholic Beverages	1
5. Tinned, Bottled and Dried Articles	4
6. Meat and Fish Products (not included in item 5)	2
7. Sugar and Flour Confectionery	2
8. Miscellaneous	4
9. Medicines and Drugs	1
Total ...	<hr/> 46 <hr/>

Three of the foregoing samples of milk were deficient in fat which was found to be due to natural causes and the producers were advised accordingly.

A sample of table jelly was found to be incorrectly labelled and this matter received appropriate attention.

A complaint concerning a portion of insect embedded in the base of a loaf of bread was the subject of a warning to the manufacturers.

MEAT, FOODS AND SLAUGHTERHOUSE INSPECTIONS

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

There are no licenced slaughterhouses in the Area.

Condemned meat is disposed of to approved processors; other foods condemned are disposed of by burial at the Council's refuse tip.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933 to 1954.

There are 20 slaughtermen licensed by the Council under the above Acts.

CONDEMNED FOOD

2 3 lb. tins Boneless Turkey Breasts.	6 Birds Eye Arctic Rolls (large).
3 12 oz. tins Corned Beef.	16 Birds Eye Puff Pastry (small).
5 Birds Eye Brussels (large).	2 Birds Eye Puff Pastry (large).
4 Birds Eye Sliced Beans (large).	3 Birds Eye Cream Sponge (large).
3 Birds Eye Sliced Beans (small).	6 Birds Eye Steak Pies (large).
8 Birds Eye Peas (large).	1 Birds Eye Steak Pie (small).
8 Birds Eye Peas (small).	4 Birds Eye Chips.
2 Birds Eye Broccoli (large).	9 Birds Eye Plaice (large).
6 Birds Eye Mixed Vegetable (small).	4 Birds Eye Cod Steak (large).
8 Birds Eye Corn on the Cob (large).	4 Birds Eye Cod Steak (small).
4 Birds Eye Steaklettes (large).	5 Birds Eye Fish Cakes (large).
3 Birds Eye Steaklettes (small).	4 Birds Eye $\frac{1}{4}$'s Chickens.
4 Birds Eye Beefburgers (large).	3 Mudds Sliced Beans (large).
15 Birds Eye Beefburgers (small).	3 Mudds Brussels.
12 Birds Eye Sliced Beef (large).	2 Mudds Cod (large).
3 Birds Eye Dinners For One (large).	1 Mudds Plaice (large).
20 Birds Eye Mousse (small).	3 Mudds Fish Cakes.
	3 Mudds Cream.
	11 Mudds Prawns.
	2 Mudds Scampi.
	2 Mudds Shrimps.
	4 Mudds Chickens.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The Lincoln and District Water Board is responsible for supplying water to the Rural District.

1. The water is derived from the following sources and during the year was satisfactory both in quantity and quality.
 - (i) Boreholes in the Lincolnshire Limestone at Glentham and Caenby, west of the Lincolnshire Wolds.
 - (ii) Boreholes in the Bunter Sandstone at Elkesley in Nottinghamshire, and Newton-on-Trent in Lincolnshire.
 - (iii) Boreholes in the Lincolnshire Limestone at Welton. This supply assists the Cliff Area.

2. During the year, bacteriological examination of the water was carried out with the following results:—

Satisfactory	150
Suspicious	—
Unsatisfactory	—

3. **Chemical Analysis.**

Four samples were taken from each source of supply for chemical examination; all proved satisfactory.

4. All the waters are chlorinated at source, the dosage being automatic and continuous. Chlorine residual 1.50 p.p.m.

	Properties Supplied		Total	
	From Public Mains.	No. of	Estimated	
	Direct.	Standpipes.	Dwellings.	Population.
Blyton	305	4	310	904
Brampton	20	2	21	65
Blyborough	48	3	48	180
Burton, Gate	27	—	27	77
Corringham	122	3	132	441
Ferry, East	32	—	33	96
Fenton	82	4	84	220
Fillingham	61	3	63	198
Glentworth	122	4	122	452
Grayingham	29	2	33	106
Heapham	31	—	32	97
Hardwick	13	4	17	74
Harpswell	54	—	54	201
Hemswell	351	4	357	1288
Kexby	112	—	112	331
Knaith	68	—	68	225
Kettlethorpe	81	—	81	244
Lea	223	—	223	604
Laughton	69	1	72	247

	Properties Supplied From Public Mains. Direct.	Standpipes.	Total No. of Dwellings.	Estimated Population.
Morton	291	—	294	854
Marton	138	4	144	486
Newton-on-Trent .	78	4	78	249
Northorpe	50	2	53	155
Pilham	12	—	14	39
Scotter	462	3	467	1380
Scotton	87	—	87	303
Stockwith, East ...	81	2	82	268
Stow	109	2	112	371
Springthorpe	42	—	42	126
Sturton-by-Stow ...	229	2	229	711
Thonock	8	—	11	37
Torksey	54	—	54	186
Upton	168	2	170	573
Willingham	135	—	139	413
Willoughton	146	—	146	454
Walkerith	23	2	23	65
Wildsworth	23	1	23	71
	<hr/> 3986	<hr/> 58	<hr/> 4059	<hr/> 12791

I am grateful to Mr. G. E. Burn, the water engineer, for this information.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

During the year, 63 earth closets were replaced by water closets in private houses, including 53 by Improvement Grants.

A new Sewerage Scheme for the villages of Upton and Kexby was commenced in August, and it is expected to be completed by September, 1964.

The Scheme for Corringham and Springthorpe has been finalised, and it is hoped to start in the Spring, 1964.

The Consultants are preparing a combined scheme for the Cliff villages of Glentworth, Hemswell, Harpswell and Fillingham, but the works are unlikely to commence before 1965.

The steady increase in the number of houses modernised in the Rural District, together with the new houses being built, has increased the pollution of dykes and water courses, due to inefficient septic tanks.

It is pleasing to note that, when schemes have been carried out in villages, there has been an immediate increase in the number of applications for Improvement Grants. It is the policy of the Council to encourage the modernisation of sound properties, and for these reasons it is hoped that the remaining parts of the district may soon be sewered.

SWIMMING POOLS

There are two private swimming pools in the area. One is attached to a private residence and the other at a holiday camp. During the summer term school children from the Newton school use the camp pool on one afternoon in the week for swimming lessons.

During this period samples of the pool water wās taken by the County Health Department and these samples were satisfactory.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The Council purchased an S. & D. 35 cubic yard Pakamatic Refuse Vehicle in August and withdrew the two Karrier Gamecock Vehicles from service. The new vehicle was purchased following complaints of irregular and delayed collection. But it, unfortunately, failed to reduce the collection time. This was due, in the main, to the vehicle and its team of driver and five loaders being delayed on collections at isolated farms, scattered hamlets, etc. Inevitably house refuse accumulated due to the delay and the vehicle was filled with refuse from fewer properties causing further delays. In November one Karrier Vehicle was brought back into service with a driver and one loader to collect from the more isolated parts of the district and there was an immediate improvement in the collection. With ideal conditions, i.e., good weather, no sickness, holidays or breakdowns, a ten working day collection was achieved. This position was obviously not going to be satisfactory for long and with the increase in the number of properties being erected and other adverse conditions it was only a question of time before the service again became unsatisfactory.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

No houses were disinfected or disinfested during the year.

KNACKERS' YARDS

The only licensed knackers' yard in the area has been inspected six times and one contravention was remedied.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Eighty-one visits were paid to shops in the area to ensure that the Welfare Provisions of the Shops Act were being complied with. Four contraventions were found and remedied—mainly with regard to seats for female assistants.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following information extracted from the form prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is for the year ending 31st December, 1963.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				Agricul- tural
	Local Authority	Dwelling- houses	All other (including Business premises)	Totals of Cols (1) (2) & (3)	
Number of properties in Local Authority's District	14	4000	189	4194	325
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	—	250	—	250	12
Number of such properties found to be infested by :—					
Common rat					
Major	—	—	—	—	2
Minor	2	241	—	243	10
Ship rat					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse					
Major	—	—	—	—	1
Minor	1	9	—	10	—
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	14	870	46	900	86
Number of such properties found to be infested by :—					
Common rat					
Major	1	—	—	1	8
Minor	6	53	—	59	26
Ship rat					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	15	—	15	2
Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	14	280	92	386	41
Number of such properties found to be infested by :—					
Common rat					
Major	—	1	—	1	—
Minor	1	12	—	13	18
Ship rat					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse					
Major	—	1	—	1	—
Minor	—	8	3	11	—
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	—	—	—	—	—
Number of infested properties in Sections II, III and IV treated by the L.A.	11	339	3	353	66
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	—	—	—	—	—
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act :—					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases in which default action as taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	—	2	—	—

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

The number of factories on the register, including three bakehouses, is 42. During the year, 81 visits were paid to these premises, which resulted in two offences against the Act being remedied. This work has been facilitated by the ready co-operation which has been extended at all times by Her Majesty's Inspector for the District.

The following table in the form required by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, gives a summary of the work undertaken by the Public Health Inspectors.

PART I OF THE ACT

I—INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted (5)
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	39	42	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	2	3	—	—
TOTAL	42	51	—	—

2—Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Rem'd. (3)	To H.M. Inspec. (4)	By H.M. Inspec. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	I	I	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	I	I	NIL	NIL	NIL

PART VIII OF THE ACT
Outwork
(Sections 133 and 134)

	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in some unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Nature of Work (1)						
Wearing apparel Making, etc., Cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—



